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Belgium in Dire Need.

Urges Payment by Huns at Once.

Country Despoiled of Resources Must Have Funds to Live, is Plea.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The supreme council official bulletin issued this evening says: "The supreme council today discussed the terms of the extension of the armistice with Germany. The discussion will continue Saturday. "The Labor Legislation Commission discussed the representation which will be given to the governments and organizations of employers and working people in the proposed permanent international conference. It was decided that women should be equally eligible as men as delegates to the conference."

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The financial claims of Belgium against Germany are most urgent. Baron Van den Heuvel, a member of the Belgian peace delegation, and of the Peace Conference Committee on Reparations, said today. Belgium, he declares, does not have time to wait for an agreement to be reached as for the exact figures of the indemnity which is due her before obtaining at least partial reparation. The Belgian said that percentage of the indemnity should be paid immediately.

Belgium, he added, needs food and machinery at once. Her working men are idle; her industries are at a standstill or working at a loss and her foreign trade will go to other markets unless something is done without delay.

Baron Van den Heuvel said it would take much time to reckon the exact figure of Belgium's losses. The Belgian government spent 3,000,000,000 francs for carrying on the war and more than 2,000,000,000 francs for feeding the populations in occupied territory.

FORCED CONTRIBUTIONS. Forced war contributions exacted from the provincial governments during more than four years aggregated 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 francs a month, the Baron said.

Private citizens have been despoiled of the valuables and their sufferings through unemployment have been accentuated by the high cost of living. More than 50,000 houses in Belgium have been destroyed.

The Belgian farmers, the Baron said, have lost all their horses, especially blooded stallions so sorely needed now for reproduction. The inundations of salt water in Flanders have affected a large part of the province and rendered that part of Belgium sterile for the next seven years.

"While the foregoing losses," the Baron continued, "may be figured in francs, what cannot be reckoned in money is the very terrible ravages to health and life of the population because of privations. One hundred and twenty thousand workmen were forcibly deported to Germany or to such a state of health that they are an easy prey to tuberculosis."

NEEDS ARE MANY. "In order that life may resume its normal trend in Belgium, many things are indispensable which do not depend altogether upon Belgium. What Belgium needs is the immediate re-establishment of means of communication, machinery, raw material, customs tariffs to protect home industries and the immediate payment by Germany of the war indemnity to the full limit of its resources."

World-Peace Dictators in Rest Guise.



Guess Who's Here at the Seashore?

The statesman camouflaged as a deep-sea fisherman is none other than Georges Clemenceau. He has stolen away from Paris quietly to discuss with Arthur Balfour, with whom he is talking, Wilson's fourteen points.



Butte Engineers Defy I.W.W. Strike Demands

BUTTE, Feb. 7.—The question as to whether a general strike of all industries in this city shall be called at once, in accordance with resolutions adopted by mass meetings of several thousand miners late Friday night, was to come up today with the presentation to the mining companies by a committee of demands for the miners. The demands were to go on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages. Union officials said the walkout would affect other allied machine workers in a few days. They estimated more than 40,000 men eventually would be made idle.

The date of the strike will be announced by the District Council of Boiler-makers at a meeting to be held in Portland next Monday, union officials said. In the interim, the men are to remain at work.

The strike action was favored by a vote of 149 to a walkout and 90 against. The men want an increase in pay to \$1 an hour.

The Oakland boiler-makers, numbering 5000, took a holiday today to vote on the question of striking next Monday for a \$1 an hour wage. In San Francisco between 2000 and 2500 machinists and 120 boiler-makers in the outside shops were out because of differences with their employers over the latest wage award of the Federal Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. At Bay Point, Contra Costa county, 2500 boiler-makers in the plant of the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding company were considering strike action.

Shipyard executives in Alameda, Contra Costa and San Francisco counties met here today to consider the situation. No statement was given out.

The striking machinists here met also to perfect a strike organization. Officials of the union predicted that the disturbance would be short lived.

Strike Ties Up Hungary.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.—A general strike which embraces the whole northwest of Hungary started Monday at Komorn, according to Budapest advices. All business was suspended and hotels and cafes closed. Thursday the strike spread throughout upper Hungary, embracing the merchants, public officials and the railway, postal, municipal and law employees, who declare their determination to continue the strike until the Czechs alter their behavior. The Czech commanders threatened the postal strikers with death, but were unable to secure their return to work.

No Compromise, Go to Work

Or Troops Will Act Today, Seattle Mayor's Ultimatum

SEATTLE, Feb. 8.—"There will be no compromise. Unless the sympathetic strike is called off by 8 o'clock this morning, I shall proceed to carry out my intention of operating all essential industries under protection," Mayor Ole Hanson said in a statement issued after midnight. He added: "The troops are here and if necessary I will make the proper request for their formal taking over of control. However, we have the situation well in hand."

REDS DIRECTING SEATTLE STRIKE.

SEATTLE, Feb. 7.—Mayor Hanson today having an ultimatum to the union agitators directing the general strike at Seattle. He told them he would request the Federal government to take charge of the city and put outsiders to work in all essential industries, unless the sympathetic walkout was called off by tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

Strike leaders immediately called on the Mayor with the plea that he recall his decision, but he stood firm and both sides are preparing for real troubles tomorrow when soldiers take charge of different industries, according to the Mayor's announcement.

America No Anarchist CAFE, SAYS MARSHALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The instruction of American hyphenates, "peacefully if we can, and forcibly if we must," was advanced tonight as a salient part of his political creed by Thomas E. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, in an address before the National Press Club. Mr. Marshall's address in full was as follows:

"I believe that the American republic as instituted by the fathers constitutes the finest system of government ever ordained among men and affords the machinery for the righting of grievances without resort to violence, tumult and disorder. "I believe that every inequality which exists in the social and economic condition of the American people is traceable to the successful demands of interested classes for class legislation, and I believe, therefore, that practical equality can be obtained under our form of government by remedial legislation. "The interests of the people and not in the interest of any body thereof, large or small."

"I believe there is no justification in a government where officials are elected and laws made by the people, for a minority to threaten bloodshed and anarchy unless the majority shall submit to the will of the minority."

"I believe that America belongs to American citizens, native and foreign, and that the practical equality can be obtained under our form of government by remedial legislation. "The interests of the people and not in the interest of any body thereof, large or small."

"I believe that America belongs to American citizens, native and foreign, and that the practical equality can be obtained under our form of government by remedial legislation. "The interests of the people and not in the interest of any body thereof, large or small."

TACOMA STRIKERS WEAKEN

Union Leaders' Telegram Sent Piez Held First Step in Settlement.

TACOMA, Feb. 7.—The first direct communication from the striking shipyard workers of Tacoma to the Emergency Fleet Corporation, against whose wage scale they are protesting, was sent tonight by wire as an answer to the message sent the Central Labor Council Wednesday night by Charles Piez, director-general of the corporation.

The street-car men will all be back at work tomorrow, based on the municipal line and the lines of the Tacoma Railway and Power Company, according to the announcement tonight of Manager Louis H. Bean of the company; H. Roy Harrison, commissioner of public works, and union officers. No trouble is expected.

Business and industry other than that affected by the metal trades strike itself was apparently little affected today outside of the operation of street cars.

Street-car men met with Manager Bean tonight and arranged for their return to work tomorrow. Inability to get the men together was given as the reason why service could not be resumed today.

The municipal light employees had employees meet with Commissioner Harrison during the afternoon and agreed to operate the line.

CITY IS QUIET. Disturbances were lacking. Soldiers with rifles and bayonets guarded points of possible danger. There were no demonstrations against them reported and their presence was taken by strikers as a matter of fact, apparently. On the downtown streets, sale of newspapers declared by the Newboys' Union was resumed under guard of police and soldiers. A large crowd looked on but no trouble ensued.

The first appearance of a daily newspaper on the streets today was the cause of general commotion among strikers. An order was issued immediately that any strikers who purchased a paper should be fined \$10.

The following statement of the street car men's union was issued this afternoon: "On February 1, 1919, the street car men's union, acting upon request of the Central Labor Council, held a special meeting to vote on a general strike. The result of that vote was 85 for and 233 against. "At a meeting of the Central Labor Council, Feb. 7, 1919, the strike was called off."

SPokane (Wash.) Feb. 7.—No disorders were reported here today and no arrests had been made by troops from Fort George Wright, near here, patrolling the downtown streets as a provost guard. Hundreds of soldiers and former soldiers were stopped by the guards and warned against infractions of army uniform regulations. It was stated by Lieut. Hagill, post adjutant, that the provost guard was placed on duty yesterday by Maj. A. M. Jones, commandant at Fort George Wright, who stated that he acted at the request of civilian authorities. He also stated his action was due to the strike trouble at Seattle and Tacoma, and was taken as a measure of safety against the Bolshevik element, saying: "The United States is at war with the Bolsheviks in Russia, and I believe I am fully justified in taking this measure here in response to the request of the civilian authorities."

Twenty-five two-man patrols were on duty on streets throughout the day.

Louis Gatewood, said by police to have been active in the Industrial Workers of the World here, was arrested by the city authorities today for alleged violation of the city criminal syndicalism ordinance.

CHANCES— of Many Kinds.

[illegible]

UNIONS WOULD

**Urge Federal Ownership
All Railroads**

**Seek Division of
with Employees**

**Spokesman Says Capital
not Produce Efficiency**

(BY A. P. KIGHT WIRE)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—
Roads should be kept under
ment control until Congress

Chicago, spokesman for
railway unions, today told
the Interstate Commerce
tee. Twenty-one months

ment control, authorizing present law, will not be time for working out a solution. Plumb said, but railway men are hostile to a five-year plan unless the Railroad Administration revokes its order forbidding wage employees to participate in politics.

For a permanent solution, union forces proposed the Government ownership of all railway properties; operation by a single corporation, dividing equally among the States; or Government and division of representatives of employees.

profits exceed a certain amount, retention of the Interstate Commerce Commission of power to regulate rates.

are that it would provide through the profit-sharing and through unified corporate returns for the political investments; eliminate the two States and Federal and provide local means of extensions.

STRIP LAND VALUE

As a pre-requisite to ownership, the union is now appraised without the losses claimed by the railroads for the value of the cost of acquiring the land. Much of the question Plumb revolved around the Plumb to the Railroad Administration. The union virtually tied the hand road employees in developing a solution of the question. It might prove

principles they advocate, while security owners and executives are unhindered by a rule.

Senator Cummins, at the same time, said that the Commerce Commission would operate under the union plan, to constitute fair rates, to share of profit for distribution, and to be a check on the trust that in the beginning, to be placed on a level to 10 percent of gross operating net earnings to be made as a contribution to the government. When the share exceeds 5 per cent, the Interstate Commerce Commission should reduce the rate.

CUMMINS REASSURES

Senator Cummins said he feared that if government action were continued for five years, it would draw effective solution until near the end of the century. He believed interests represented, feeling their relations becoming more complicated, would demand a change, and the government would be forced to

too much as compensation for the roads, would urge Congress to act sooner. Labor, he said, would lend all its influence to the measure.

Arguing for profit-sharing, Plumb said:
"If you want efficiency, go to the men who have it to sell. Capital does not create efficiency. The efficiency would be quadrupled on this plan, because they would be hampered by the inexperienced workers who control capital."

WOMEN CLUBS OF
ARIZONA STATE

FEDERATION REBUILT
RAISING AGE OF
AND OF MARRIAGE

[EXCLUSIVE REPORT]
PHOENIX, Feb. 7.—
Senate and the entire
administration celebrated
proclaimed
the House was in session
waiting till 5 o'clock to
School chair was
enthusiasm that is
Cochise county delegation
posed by the State
Women's Clubs and
ordinate clubs
protestors declaring the
and unworthiness of its
be passed upon Monday
The women's federation

Today raising the number
6 to 18 and the female
age from 14 to 18. A
bill calling for appropria-

A bill for establishing a game preserve around Cape May, New Jersey, was introduced in the Senate today by Senator William C. Capper. The bill was passed by the Senate today.

PUT TO "STRAW"
[LOCAL COMMUNIST
CHINO, Feb. 7.—
for themselves

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...the fate of the
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FOOTBALL
The Ingleside Football team will play the Pedro team on the field Saturday afternoon. The Ingleside squad has not lost a game so far this season.

17. *Chlorophyll *a** and *Chlorophyll *b** (mg/g dry weight)

**SATURDAY MOR
MORE DOCTORS
ARE ARRESTED**

[illegible]

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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LOS ANGELES (Los Ang-hay-ah)
Entered as second class matter, December 4,
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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to
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the local news published herein.

PAY YOUR TAXES—YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY.

The revenue bill, now before both houses of Congress, on the report of the conferees, provides for the collection, through the various rates of taxation, of the tremendous amount of six billion dollars during 1919.

The same measure provides for the collection in 1920 of four billion dollars.

Brought down to the layman this means that the people of the United States must pay in the way of internal revenue taxes the enormous amount of ten thousand million dollars during the years 1919-20.

Ten thousand million dollars! It is difficult for one not versed in figures or finance to measure the size of this impost placed on the American people by the war that has just closed. There has never been laid upon their shoulders such a tax in all history.

At this hour, when the financial exigencies of the government are calling for assistance, when the minds of the people are filled with gratitude and praise for the glorious record made by free America in the greatest war in the history of Christendom, there should and will be no backwardness in voluntarily assuming, and with good grace, what is expected of us in the present crisis.

With more than one hundred millions of happy people in the United States, with a record that will never be eclipsed in their efforts, successfully carried out to make democracy safe for the world, it is fair to assume that the levies made by Congress will be cheerfully met, and promptly.

This is no time to hold back in the breeching and say within ourselves that money has been wasted and give grudging encouragements to those who have borne the heat and burden of the day. Was there ever a war in the history of this country wherein money was not burned up? History is full of instances showing that the great struggle now happily over suffered nothing by comparison of money cost with other wars in which this nation has been engaged, in that regard.

So let that excuse be put aside and let us look the situation patriotically in the face. This is a matter in which there can be no difference of opinion. It is the duty of every individual in the republic to pay promptly and cheerfully what Congress has decreed is his or her share of the common burden.

But it is to the taxpayers of the Sixth Internal Revenue District that The Times appeals this morning. Last year there was collected in this district more than \$38,000,000 in the way of taxes levied on the various sources of income covered by the revenue law then in force. It is to the credit of citizens of Southern California that they responded patriotically and splendidly to the call made upon them. The amount to be paid this year will be more than \$40,000,000.

Today another call is made, and it is hoped that the result will be as satisfactory as that which formed the basis of the congratulatory dispatch to Collector Carter when the last penny due under the former law had been paid in over the counter.

While it is not known just how much money will be required in this district under the new law, it is enough to say that the totals will be far in advance of the millions that went into the coffers of Uncle Sam in 1918. The collection will be the supreme test of the patriotism of the people.

On account of the urgency of the financial situation there will positively be no extension of time for making the returns and they must be in the office of the collector by March 15. And payments immediate of one-quarter of the tax must be made in every case by that date. There are millions of treasury certificates to be redeemed in the near future, and for the honor and financial integrity of the nation it is imperative that these payments be safeguarded in order that there may be no stain on the honor of this republic.

Do we speak plainly? Then our only excuse is that the situation fully warrants urgent speech, and the salient features of the case demand it. We believe that, with a thorough understanding of the compelling need of prompt reports and payments by the people, they will respond in a way that leaves nothing to be desired.

The hour that will tell of what the American people are about to do in this crisis is about to strike. Let it not be said that a cloud of permanent gloom has been remiss. We have been blessed in bounty and in store; the wounds of the war are being healed and the frowning mouths of the cannon are being covered with nature's garb; we are rising like a strong man after a struggle; let us pay the impost laid upon us with smiling faces.

"In Flanders fields the poppies grow between the crosses, row on row," where sleep the gallant sons of the republic who gave their lives that free government might not perish from the earth. Are our dollars more sacred than their supreme sacrifice?

PROGRESS AT PARIS.

Paris dispatches carry the cheering information that the preamble and two articles of the constitution of the League of Nations have been provisionally adopted and that a basis of understanding has been established for final disposal of the vexed problem of caring for the first wards of the league—Germany's former colonial possessions. Progress, not rapid, but substantial, has been made. The conference partakes of the nature of a dual legislative and executive body, and in legislative bodies to move rapidly is generally to proceed in the wrong direction.

There is a disposition in some sources to enter upon peace before the war is over that recalls the overeager batsman who starts for first base before hitting the ball. Calling upon the conference to hurry is asking it to sacrifice principle to expediency. It was the subordination of self-evident truths to political expediency that contributed largely to bring about the war.

Mr. Balfour, Britain's talented and experienced Foreign Minister, warned the newspaper correspondents in Paris Wednesday that they must not be insistent upon early decisions. He pointed out that the questions involved are of such magnitude and consequence that a hasty, ill-considered step might plunge civilization into another world war even more disastrous than the last. Last evening from so eminent a source cannot be disregarded. Mr. Balfour has participated in the deliberations of every peace conference held in Europe during the last half-century. He has seen the planting of the seed that germinated and he is now accentuating the urgency of separating the tares from the wheat when the sowing takes place.

Deliberations of peace conferences where in justice and not to the object can be entered upon lightly. The ancient communities of Europe and Asia are looking forward to new lights through a nebula of superstition and prejudices. This nebula must be dissolved, like that of the solar system, before the new star in the firmament, the League of Nations, can be established in its orbit. Peace conferences have been held in Europe from the earliest period of recorded history, but always in a different atmosphere. The mental climate of the Old World has been changing ever since the star of liberty dawned more than one hundred years ago in the western firmament. The arid deserts of autocracy have given place to the fertile fields of democracy. Upon the intelligent cultivation of those fields depends the success of the present world movement towards a peace established on covenants of justice and self-determination.

Doubting Thomases refer with unctuous complacency to the miserable failure of the Holy Alliance, formed at the close of the Napoleonic wars, as forecasting the collapse of the present League of Nations. But their comparison is without practical application for the reason that the signatories to the Holy Alliance were kings and not commonwealths. The plan failed, not by reason of lack of intrinsic merit, but because of the treachery and the insincerity of its sponsors. Secret treaties blasted the Holy Alliance, but secret treaties have been force when peoples and not governments are made the arbiters of war and peace. If the League-of-Nations idea were now advanced for the first time civilization might view it with justifiable skepticism; but the present movement simply marks the scientific exemplification of a truth that is planted in the breast of every people; for every people knows that a resort to force in the settlement of international disputes is nothing less than a relapse into barbarism, a confession of failure.

Captious critics are likewise coming forward with their complaints that the deliberations of the Peace Conference are cloaked in secrecy and that open covenants will be secretly conceived. These critics are so stupid, however, as to be unable to discriminate between executive sessions and secret conferences. The executive sessions are necessary for prompt deliberations and conclusions. Every session of the conference is attended by duly-accredited representatives of the great press associations. These men are selected by reason of their ability to report the essentials of each conference in their proper interpretation. It is the only way to avoid misunderstandings that would be certain to follow indiscriminate reports of the sessions. You cannot frame a real estate deal, even at a public meeting, or with the neighbors listening. Simplicity and directness have marked the early deliberations of the conference. There has been an avoidance of controversial disputes. The conference seeks to establish a League of Nations with the least possible disturbance of the present political and industrial machinery of the associated nations. Mr. Balfour announces that the formation of the world alliance will abrogate none of the national alliances now existing. There is the single proviso that these alliances must not be permitted to menace the peace of the world. There will be informal alliances within the league just as there are parties within a state. The programme is not so ambitious as to seek to reform human nature; for human nature seems to have been formed during the prehistoric ages.

Despite the croaking of the ravens the Peace Conference is moving forward resolutely and conscientiously in its dual policy of establishing a League of Nations and drafting a peace treaty which will permit the nations lately at war to resume peaceful intercourse. These two objectives are to be attained simultaneously; to establish either first would be to leave civilization standing on one leg. So long as the balance in which every proposal is weighed is justice and not loot, so long as truth is not sacrificed to political expediency, the free peoples of the world can await with confidence its final decisions. The prime consideration is not speed, but accuracy. A peace of permanence, signed at a moment of haste, is vastly to be preferred to one of expediency concluded tomorrow.

It used to be that you would see in almost any restaurant a dish of crackers and a bottle of ketchup on every table. Where are the crackers and the ketchup of yesterday?

A service flag is suggested for business firms with a star indicating the number of returned soldiers to whom they have given employment. That would be the acid test.

HARNESSING THE COLORADO RIVER

When Congress took definite steps last Tuesday to prepare the way for harnessing the mighty Colorado River a project of immeasurable importance to the Southwest and to Los Angeles took practical form. A bill introduced by Congressman Kettner provides for a preliminary examination of the project to be followed by comprehensive surveys. That the bill will be passed by both the House and Senate seems certain.

Men who are well informed concerning the tremendous benefits that would accrue from the undertaking are confident that a survey such as is now proposed will be overwhelmingly convincing that an adequate appropriation should be made and the work begun without delay. Matter-of-fact engineers who have studied the conditions have enthused over the Colorado River project as they never did over any other. It is undoubtedly the biggest and most important enterprise that could be undertaken in all the United States.

To compute in dollars all the profits that will accrue in various ways from this stupendous project would be impossible, but that they will aggregate many hundreds of millions of dollars cannot be doubted. Not even the Panama Canal, which has been such an important factor in the development of Los Angeles Harbor as a world port, will contribute so largely to the growth and prosperity of this city. The Colorado River, controlled, its waters spread over 1,000,000 or more acres of rich land that is now not under cultivation, its mighty stream generating hydro-electric energy enough to turn the wheels of scores of great industries, will send Los Angeles' population beyond the million mark and multiply its wealth.

Engineers and business men alike are particularly impressed with the value of the undertaking because so many valuable results will be obtained. The Colorado River is at times turbulent and erratic. Uncontrolled, it is ever menacing to the Imperial Valley. Floods in the past have caused enormous losses, and the fear of further losses will remain as long as the river is unharnessed. Storing the waters of the river in great basins, the sites of which have already been tentatively determined by engineers, will forever remove the danger of flood.

At the same time the additional water made available by means of the storage basins will irrigate from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 acres of land along the Colorado River watershed. Much of this land is in California and some in Arizona—desert land—barren, without water, but as productive as the choicest garden spots in all the world when stimulated by life-giving moisture. If the control of the Colorado meant nothing more than the addition of such a great area of highly-productive land the profitable employment of the large number of men required to till it, the immense addition to the production of the Southwest, its sale to waiting markets reached from its own port in our own cargo carriers, it would insure a return of the investment many fold.

The possibilities of developing hydro-electric energy are beyond computation and almost beyond comprehension. It is safe to say that more electric energy can be derived from the Colorado River than is now being developed from all sources west of the Rocky Mountains. Already the uses of electricity are many and they soon will be more. Higher prices for fuel and the necessity for conserving it will tend to the increased use of electricity for motive power for railroads and factories. It is predicted that in the not distant future private residences will be equipped with electric appliances not only for lighting, but for heating, refrigerating and many other uses. Harnessing the mighty forces of the Colorado so they can be utilized will only be keeping abreast with the demand. When the electrical energy from the Colorado River is ready to be put to use there will be a market for it.

Another powerful argument in favor of an immediate beginning of work on this project was advanced recently by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane when he urged that the government spend a large sum of money in development in order to prevent a season of unemployment that may follow the mustering out of several million men now in the army. Mr. Lane believes that the United States will have a long season of great prosperity when peace conditions are completely restored, but that in the transition from war-time to peace there is danger of hardship on account of unemployment.

This can be averted, he says, by developing some of our resources. Mr. Lane expresses the opinion that as much as \$1,000,000,000 could profitably and wisely be appropriated at this time when two purposes will be served, that of enhancing the nation's wealth and providing work for an army of men when they most need it. Mr. Lane's recommendation has been generally received as wise and practical. The Colorado River project, pronounced by engineers as thoroughly feasible, should head the list of such development work.

E. C. La Rue, government engineer with the reclamation service, who made a comprehensive survey of the Colorado River and has studied its reservoir sites and water-floes, estimates the cost of controlling the river at \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Cost of distributing systems for irrigation purposes and power plants might cost two or three times as much, but the investment will be small compared with the returns.

One feature of the project that is especially attractive is that the work can be done by units effectively and economically. One or two storage basins could be built in a year or so at a cost of a few millions of dollars with the result of promptly minimizing the flood danger and putting a considerable area of land under water.

BONE-DRY HOMES?

The Anti-Saloon League has been more than its name indicated. It aimed beyond the mere extinguishment of the licensed gin mill and would prohibit the manufacture of the stuff. Now that the day of complete drought is near at hand it was thought that the activities of the league might be directed toward the sponging out of all booze in the home. With a full-geared prohibitionist the idea that a man's home is his castle is poppycock. The F.G.P. is a crusader and his business is the storming and taking of castles. He will hunt the demon rum all through a man's cellar and take a sniff behind the furnace or under

DOINGS IN THIS TOWN—BY GALE

"DOUG" FAIRBANKS TAKING A NAP.
CHAS. CHAPMAN.
MARRY PICKFORD.
W.M. GIBBS.
MRS. ADAMS.
TO WALL ST.
D.W.G.

UNITED ARTISTS COMBINE.
BILL HART.
I'M AFRAID I CAN'T COME IN, LITTLE LADY!
Where the Desert Broods.

BILL HART IS OFF THE RESERVATION!
BAM!
BOOM!!
POW!
D.S. FRIEND L.A.C.
SECRETARY FRED TEEPLE
HARRY KEEFE L.A.C.
WILLIAM C.W. FISH L.A.C.

KEEP YOUR SEATS LADIES, IT ISN'T ANOTHER WAR! IT'S ONLY THE TRAP SHOOTERS AT THE LOS ANGELES GUN CLUB WARMING UP!
THEIR INITIAL EFFORTS.

TAKE THIS MEDICINE BALL—
OH! GOOD GRACIOUS! I COULD NEVER SWALLOW THAT!
MISS ELLA STEVENS, PHYSICAL DIRECTOR.
MY WIFE'S JOINED AND I'M TAKING NO CHANCES!
MRS. MINN.
WE'VE GOT TO GET BUSY FELLERS!

THE Y.W.C.A. "GYM" CLASSES OPEN!
The coal bin if perchance John Barleycorn has found lodgment of a hiding place. But some of the officials of the league declare that it is not their intent to go to that extreme. They will recognize the privacy of the great American home so long as it does not smell strongly of hops or become a neighborhood nuisance. But a well-stocked cellar will find under easy suspicion and the place will be watched lest it become a menace to the morals of the block.

It is not going to be smooth sailing for near-beers, however. It won't do for a man to pause anywhere for moisture except at the horse trough, and citizens who have been able to get some small comfort by stopping at a near-beer parlor for a glass of foam and a sandwich will have the league to battle with. Congress will be asked to legislate as to what constitutes intoxicating liquor and it will have to have less than half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, at that. A boiled potato has more than that and the teapot ten times as much stimulant, so there would be neither much use nor satisfaction in trifling with a not-quite, almost near-beer that didn't even contain the kick of a grasshopper.

It is proposed in a bill now before Congress to prohibit immigration into the United States for the period of four years. This will not only assist in stabilizing the industrial situation, but will put up the bars against the rag-tag and bob-tail who want to come here to foster the I.W.W. and the Bolshevik.

RIPPLING RHYMES.
THE STAY AT HOME.
I had no chance to go to France and do some useful fighting; I had to stay from war away and earn my living writing. I offered twice to put up ice with musketoon and saber; the sergeant said, "You're too well fed, too fat for martial labor. You're all knocked out, you have the gout—I say it all with kindness—awayed is your back, your feet don't track, and you have color blithers. Your head is bald, your withers galled, your knees are aching and bandy; I cannot think how such a gink in war could come in handy. Go earn your bread," the sergeant said, "in safety and in quiet; men must be sound—not six yards round—who'd quell that Ten-ton riot?" And so you see, and you'll agree, I'm not to blame for staying far from the fields of swords and shields, where battle steeds were neighing. I could weep, I feel so cheap, now that the boys are coming from scenes of gore on foreign shore, where shot and shell were humming. To think I sat submerged in fat, and punched an old type-writer, when navies wrought and armies fought, and glory hailed the fighter! I was, my friend, until the end, as harmless as a rector, and wrote wise saws, but never was a Conscienceless Objector!

GOOD TIMES IN GEORGIA.
While Georgia is considering whether it shall become a great sheep-raising State and so add to its wealth, as experts have told it recently that it ought to do, the school-bus is making it a great pig-raising State. Last year the increase in pure-bred hogs was 206 per cent. The hogs marketed pork valued at \$14,474.85 in one pig. Boys in one town of 10,000 inhabitants raised 25,000 pounds of pig pork on black lots. Fourteen pigs were raised in one county fattened solely on waste from school children's lunch baskets. Twenty-two schools are now rearing one pure-bred pig each on the same kind of provender. The pig clubs in Georgia started in 1914, white boys and black boys working in separate groups, and last year the total value of pigs on hand reached \$500,000. The pig clubs are developing thrift and business methods which will be more valuable to the State than the revenue derived from the pigs.—Buffalo Express.

PRIVATE WATERS AND THE OPEN SEAS.

By CHARLES ALMA BYERS.
Whatever changes may be effected in international law in other respects, and whether or not there shall be a peace league of the world's nations, it may reasonably be expected that there will be brought about in the very near future, through conferences growing out of the termination of the great war, a much different and more rigid set of rules for the government of the public seas than now exists.

Without attempting to be at all all-embracing in this discussion of that already much-discussed subject, "the freedom of the seas," I will call attention to only a few of the more important issues that at various times during the war, occasioned complex and confusion. Neutral countries, for instance, had their vessels seized on the ownership seas and taken into prize courts; they had their ships of commerce and the lives of their citizens endangered by mines and submarines on the high seas; they were asked to recognize as justifiable the establishment of certain "war zones," as well as the sweeping blockade affecting the supposed free and open lanes of ocean travel; and they were compelled to abide by the declarations of belligerent countries of what constituted contraband of war.

Some of these interferences—and interferences they unquestionably are, be they legally right or wrong—are privileged under international law; some are not. For illustration: (1) Under existing law, a warring country is permitted to seize neutral ships, for the privilege of search, on the high seas. On the other hand, the laying of mines to jeopardize shipping on the high seas is prohibited; and the use of submarines to interfere with peaceful commerce is likewise virtually denied. (2) Although it may constitute interference with peaceful traffic on the open seas, even between neutral ports, the placing of blockades is generally permitted, provided the blockade is made effective—yet "effective" used in this connection, since a blockade is rarely or never absolute, is, strictly speaking, a comparatively new term only. As somewhat variant to the foregoing, and also to a rule always applicable to battle fronts on land, the establishment of a "war zone" under international law, (3) The custom invariably adhered to in all lands is that law can be made and revised only by the peaceful element of the nation; but in the case of a war, under international law, the matter of specifying what shall constitute contraband of war is left entirely to the will of the belligerents.

From the foregoing it should not be difficult to realize that certain changes in existing international law might produce improvement. It is time, at least, that at the time we are engaged in it, we expressly intended for the then realized requirements. Since progress in the sciences and implements of warfare must be expected as long as wars continue possible, it is, however, would seem that in the making hereafter of law applicable to wars it were time to begin anticipating the future, for it unquestionably was largely at least partly because we had not looked sufficiently far forward that much of the controversy of the war period was occasioned. But, be that as it may, this is not intended, in any sense, to excuse law violation. Right or wrong, consistent or inconsistent, law should be obeyed as it exists.

But, to proceed, what shall be the solution of this "freedom-of-the-seas" problem? Perhaps one way to solve it, in a manner universally fair, would be to extend the territorial waters of all countries from the present meager bordering area to some line, like twenty-five or thirty miles, and then require that the high seas—that is, the ocean areas beyond these confines—be kept open, at all times and under all conditions, free of molestations of any kind, from any source, whether the ships belong to belligerent or non-belligerent country. In this way, at least, law would prescribe for an actually free sea; and at the same time it would fairly and consistently cover all matters of interference thereon.

In regard to the territorial waters, however, if belonging to a country at war, they, by the virtue of the ownership, would automatically become a "war zone" and universally should be so recognized from the beginning to the end of hostilities. Anyways, since they are invariably constantly cruised by that country's war vessels, the territorial waters of a warring country constitute, in actuality, a sort of fortification, "bottle front," or some sort of warfare—no less entitled to such designation than if situated on land. Hence, all vessels, war or merchant, peaceful or belligerent, could presume to enter such confines solely at their own risk. In other words, the private waters of such country would comprise a blockaded area, whether or not it were made effectively so by the enemy.

THE WARREN GAMMILL.
The Warren Gammill, a knickerbocker stage, is being exploited about how the world should be conducted.

What a lot of theories
Do this in Los Angeles, how the world should be conducted.

What is all this talk
About the world being conducted, why not turn it over to the thaw.

Another thing that
Does this in Los Angeles, how the world should be conducted.

PEN POINT

But man cannot live on eggs alone.
Trouble is feared in Los Angeles, folks down there being all up.

The Russians, like the
ing the war of 1861-65, seem to be let alone.

The Warren Gammill
Presidential loan is already a knickerbocker stage.

What a lot of theories
Do this in Los Angeles, how the world should be conducted.

What is all this talk
About the world being conducted, why not turn it over to the thaw.

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Does this in Los Angeles, how the world should be conducted.

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Another thing that
Does this in Los Angeles, how the world should be conducted.

What a lot of theories
Do this in Los Angeles, how the world should be conducted.

News from South of Tehachepi. NOT KIDNAPED, SAYS HAYHURST

PEN POINTS
BY THE STAFF.
But man cannot live on butter alone.
Trouble is feared in Jamaica.
The Russians, like the rebels, are to be let alone.
The Warren Gamaliel...
What a lot of theories are...
Mt. Kiliana has resumed his...
And hundreds of eastern...
What is all this talk about...
Another thing that adds to...
Secretary Burleson appears...
The Socialists are now...
As the prices of meat...
Crest crepe is now a popular...
Almost time for the German...
President Wilson has approved...
Figures show that the...
Ladies up-to-date will...
There will be no investigation...
The trouble is that the...
When honors are conferred...
With the financial...
President Wilson may not...
The conviction of George...
It is suggested, in...
AT PARTING.
If we should say good-by...
And go our ways apart...
That's rung in my head...
And as you journeyed far...
You should not know...
A grief too deep for words...
Was hidden by a smile...
HELEN EDITH...

MAJ. COULSTON HONOR GUEST.
Club Entertains
Red Cross Officer.
Army Engineers from
Trails Survey.
Public Schools to
Reopen Next Week.

TWO KILLED; MANY HURT.
[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
SAN DIEGO, Feb. 7.—The dancing of San Diego girls at Camp Kearny, with the soldiers at an end, according to a decision of Frank Marsh, superintendent of playgrounds, this morning, following the accident in which two young women were killed while returning from Camp Kearny from a dance.
Miss Charlotte Wiese, principal of the Fremont school, and Miss Olivia Coleman of the Pacific Telephone Company, met death in an automobile crash near the old town bridge early this morning when the army truck, carrying twenty-two women, went over the embankment. A score of others were injured. The girls belonged to one of the playgrounds clubs which have danced at the army camp for the last two years, under the direction of the playgrounds and the war camp community service.
Another reason for Marsh's decision is a misunderstanding about the registration of all women guests of the playgrounds club. The registration is required by the government for the protection of the girls. In some cases, according to Marsh, soldiers have attempted to take women of immoral character in private machines to the dances.
A dance at La Jolla tonight, at which fifty La Jolla girls and 100 San Diego girls were to dance, was called off today.
Some room expected at Hotel del Coronado next week. Phone M. 3917. (Advertisement.)

LONG BEACH SCHOOLS REOPEN NEXT WEEK.
[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
LONG BEACH, Feb. 7.—Following a conference with an advisory board of city physicians, James R. Williams, Safety Commissioner, and Dr. Ralph Taylor, health officer, today officially notified the Long Beach school authorities that conditions warranting the reopening of the schools. Sessions will be resumed Monday. It was announced. Long Beach schools closed for the second time during the epidemic January 17.
Ideal winter resort—Coronado.—(Advertisement.)
GLAD HAND TO SOLDIERS.
[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
ONTARIO, Feb. 7.—A real welcome at the Ontario Y.M.C.A. for all local soldiers returning from battle and training camps is assured according to plans announced today by Mrs. Jessie Jones Carter, newly-elected president of Every Girl's Club, which has just been granted the use of the local "Y" on Thursday evening of each week.
Spend the week-end at Merritt Jones Hotel, Ocean Park. Am. plan, \$1 day up. Big Sunday turkey dinner, \$1.—(Advertisement.)

KERN MELON PATCH.
[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
BAKERSFIELD, Feb. 7.—More than 300 acres will be planted to cantaloupes in Kern county for strictly commercial purposes this spring, according to B. F. Wainwright of Turlock, who has been calling on growers here for the past two days.
Shafter will plant in excess of 150 acres and it is believed that a like acreage will be planted in the Weed Patch district. The outlook here for a successful year and high price is very good, according to those who have looked into the situation. It is believed that the Kern county crop will come on to the market at the end of the Imperial Valley season and before the melons farther north are ready to pick. This will insure local growers a good market, it is said.
Phone Coronado Agency, M. 3917, 517 Spring, for Coronado rooms.—(Advertisement.)

SHE TREATS FRIEND; POLICE RAID PLACE.
[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
LOS ANGELES HARBOR, Feb. 7.—Mrs. M. B. Davis, a lady barber who conducts a shop at 335 Beacon street, is in jail today in default of \$500 cash bail awaiting sentence in Police Court on charge of violating the Liquor Ordinance.
Last night Police Officers Ehler and Loran saw a sailor, patron go into a room at the rear of the barber shop and he was caught taking a drink of liquor.
Mrs. Davis told the court that she was merely treating a friend, but finding a wholesale quantity of bottled liquor the police officers raided the place.
Motor to beautiful "Coronado."—(Advertisement.)
CATCH RARE FISH.
[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
SANTA MONICA BEACH, Feb. 7.—A beautiful pike fish, a rarity in these waters, was caught off Long Wharf this morning by a fisherman. It is said that none has been seen for many years. The fish had a tail shaped like an ostrich plume. Its mouth was shaped like a sucker fish. The fish weighed about thirty pounds and was about three feet long.
H. F. Norcross, "Coronado" agent, 517 Spring. Secure rooms now.—(Advertisement.)

WATER SEPARATOR NOW FEASIBLE, SAYS HECKE.
[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
RIVERSIDE, Feb. 7.—State Horticultural Commissioner Hecke made a tour through this district today with County Commissioner Sharp. He gave it as his opinion that the fruit had reached a stage where it was feasible to use the Chase water separator, but warned against the manipulation of the machine.
"It can be manipulated," he said, "but I am not saying the packers will tempt any such action. However, we are going to keep a close watch through our inspectors."
We look for some space at "Coronado" Monday. M. 3917.—(Advertisement.)
BIDS ALL ALIKE.
[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
YUBA, Feb. 7.—Identical bids for printing the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors were filed with the county officials in response to a recent call. The board thereupon rejected all of the proffered and ordered that the proceedings be printed consecutively in each of the newspapers published in that county, and at the full legal rate. This is a system for which the newspapers have contended for some time, the concerted action being brought about through the Tulare County Publishers' Association.
Join the "Coronado" crowd.—(Advertisement.)
REALTY MAN BANKRUPT.
John A. Vaughn, a real estate operator of this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court, yesterday. He scheduled his debts at \$175,750, of which \$150,000 is secured by mortgage, and his assets at \$150, all claimed to be exempt. His principal creditors are the Mortgage Guaranty Company of Los Angeles, a note for \$120,000, a note in favor of George W. Dickinson, for \$21,000, and a similar undertaking in favor of Frank Strong, for \$150. All of these are secured by mortgage on real estate, it is said. Among the many judgments against the petitioner is that of the Burbank Asphalt Paving Company for \$3432.22.

A MOTHER'S STRENGTH
Mother, whose hands rock the cradle, often needs more than ordinary food to help maintain the blood quality and strength and to assure adequate nourishment to the child. It is as unwise for the mother, as it is dangerous to the child, to place dependence upon alcoholic stimulation, for strength is not found in alcohol.
SCOTT'S EMULSION
of pure cod liver oil, absolutely free from alcohol, is mother's true friend, in that it performs a two-fold duty. Scott's is tonic-nourishment, particularly fitted for the trying period of motherhood.
SCOTT'S EMULSION BUILDS UP STRENGTH.
Scott & Bower, Broomfield, N. J.

COFFEE PRICES SOARING!
but with good Tea you needn't worry—
Good India Ceylon Tea is always more refreshing than coffee
Ten times as many cups to the pound.
"Safe Tea First"

Ridgways INDIA-CEYLON Tea
In Air-tight Tins Only
M. A. NEWMARK & CO., Distributors.

COULDER DRY GOODS CO.
Seventh Street at Olive
This Store Does No Sunday Advertising. See Monday Times for Interesting Specials.
Georgette Crepe Waists 1/2
Wanted by Every Woman—Special at...
Capes for Spring
Are, indeed, a welcome dictate of Fashion, for they drape so gracefully, and so charmingly protect one's gowns—that no woman can resist the allure of at least one.
New coats, too, are beautiful in line and material—quite dissimilar to the winter styles—as is quite proper, for spring.
Styles are so diverse—and new arrivals so frequent, that to describe any in detail might mean that we left untold of the very model in which you would be most interested. Please see them, soon.
(Garments; Third Floor)

Very Special Prices on Longcloth for Today
These staple goods are on sale at both our stores; but for Saturday only, so plan to buy at once, all you need:
36-inch Longcloth—reg. 29c
35c yard; special... \$3.25
12-yard bolts...
36-inch Longcloth—reg. 39c
50c yard; special... \$4.15
12-yard bolts...
36-inch Longcloth—reg. 49c
50c yard; special... \$5.50
12-yard bolts...
36-in. Longcloth—reg. 52 1/2c
65c yard; special... \$5.75
12-yard bolts...
(Dress Cottons; Second Floor)

A Good Umbrella Only \$5.00
Ordinarily such umbrellas would be marked \$6.50, but late deliveries have caused us to price them at \$5.00 each. Beautiful pure silk taffeta, in navy, green, purple, brown, taupe and the always-good black, all with rope cord loops in the handle; choice... \$5.00
(Umbrellas; Main Floor)

Hairbow Ribbons 50c yard
Fine, stiff grade that wears well and retains its good looks as long as worn—in plaids and stripes of all conceivable combinations.
(Ribbons; Main Floor)

All-Linen Hdkfs, 20c, 6 for \$1
Plain linen, of good quality (and because linen is high and will be higher), extra good values at the price.
(Handkerchiefs; Main Floor)

The Sale of Children's Muslinwear is Now in Progress
COUTER'S—Seventh Street at Olive
Seventh Street at Olive—COUTER'S

LOVED "OTHER" WOMAN.
Wife Asks Husband a Blunt Question and Divorce Suit Follows.
"He told me it was a case of giving up the other woman or me."
Mrs. Frances B. Bleasby declared in divorce proceedings before Judge Wood, yesterday.
She said she asked her husband, Dr. Lewis F. Bleasby, if he loved the other woman enough to give up his home and everything for her, and he replied that he did. The decree was granted. By an agreement, Dr. Bleasby will pay his wife \$100 a month for her support.

Garage Owners
Something New in a Garage Floor Lamp
Rolls on the floor and your light is just where you want it.
No Adjustments; Reflects the Light in All Parts of the Car
It's a Time Saver As Well As a Lamp Saver
More Light.
No breakage.
Can use Mazda lamps.
Made of heavy sheet steel with castors on bottom.
For sale by the following firms:
L.A. FEATHERSTONE CO. WOODHILL-HULSE CO.
GAMBLER & LYONS PACIFIC STATE ELECTRIC CO.
MOTOR SUPPLY CO. WILSON ELECTRIC CO.
NICHOLS-NICHOLS GANBROS ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRIC CO. ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLY CO.
ELECTRIC CO.
MANUFACTURED BY
F. H. Trimble Mfg. Co., Inc.
Los Angeles, Cal.

OUTFITTERS OF DEPENDABILITY

